

# **ĐÁNH GIÁ NĂNG LỰC NGOẠI NGỮ TIẾNG ANH**

## **ĐỀ THI VÀO THPT CHUYÊN NGOẠI NGỮ**

*ĐỀ SỐ 06 (Phần 01)*



### **Phần 1. Cách phát âm của âm vị trong từ**

**Chọn 01 trong 04 lựa chọn có phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại.**

- |                          |                        |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. pl <u>u</u> sh     | B. gl <u>a</u> nds     | C. cal <u>f</u>          | D. spl <u>i</u> nter |
| 2. A. z <u>e</u> bra     | B. z <u>i</u> pper     | C. seiz <u>u</u> re      | D. haz <u>y</u>      |
| 3. A. us <u>a</u> ge     | B. dos <u>a</u> ge     | C. vill <u>a</u> ge      | D. <u>a</u> ge       |
| 4. A. carp <u>e</u> ntry | B. ps <u>e</u> udo     | C. ps <u>y</u> chiatrist | D. ps <u>y</u> cho   |
| 5. A. gad <u>g</u> et    | B. greg <u>a</u> rious | C. relig <u>i</u> on     | D. gorg <u>e</u>     |

### **Phần 2. Trọng âm**

**Chọn 01 trong 04 lựa chọn có cấu trúc trọng âm khác với những từ còn lại.**

- |                             |                         |                         |                        |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 6. A. hepatitis             | B. predom <u>i</u> nant | C. notori <u>o</u> us   | D. mat <u>e</u> rnity  |
| 7. A. rever <u>s</u> ion    | B. suspici <u>o</u> n   | C. distructi <u>v</u> e | D. cultivat <u>e</u>   |
| 8. A. piracy                | B. scaffolding          | C. satisf <u>y</u>      | D. triumph <u>a</u> nt |
| 9. A. occasi <u>o</u> n     | B. nonetheless          | C. compartm <u>e</u> nt | D. endanger            |
| 10. A. whereab <u>o</u> uts | B. whimsi <u>c</u> al   | C. employ <u>e</u> ee   | D. harmon <u>y</u>     |

### **Phần 3. Từ hoặc cụm từ đồng nghĩa**

**Chọn 01 từ/cụm từ trong 04 lựa chọn có nghĩa gần nhất với từ/cụm từ được gạch chân.**

11. Paris is the ideal place to learn French; it's a beautiful and hospitable city with institutions for high quality linguistic teaching.

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. friendly     | B. natural    |
| C. affectionate | D. noticeable |

12. He was one of the most outstanding performers at the live show last night and received a standing ovation from the audience.

A. easy-looking

B. important

C. well-known

D. impressive

13. Many parents may fail to recognize and respond to their children's needs until frustration explodes into difficult or uncooperative behavior.

A. slowly reaches the boiling point

B. remains at an unchanged level

C. suddenly becomes uncontrollable

D. stays under pressure

#### **Phần 4. Từ hoặc cụm từ trái nghĩa**

**Chọn 01 từ/cụm từ trong 04 lựa chọn trái nghĩa với từ/cụm từ được gạch chân.**

14. This kind of dress is becoming outmoded. If I were you, I wouldn't dress it up at the party.

A. fashionable

B. realistic

C. unfashionable

D. attractive

15. The flowering pebble is a plant that looks like a stone and grows in arid areas.

A. deserted

B. damp

C. dry

D. barren

16. The new laws to conserve wildlife in the area will come into force next month.

A. eliminate

B. protect

C. pollute

D. destroy

#### **Phần 5. Tìm lỗi sai**

**Chọn 01 trong 04 từ/cụm từ được gạch chân có chứa lỗi sai.**

17. During World War II (A), many Eskimos served in the Army or Navy (B); another (C) worked on all fields or supplied meat to the armed force (D).

18. Every city in the United States (A) has traffic (B) problems because the amount (C) of cars on American streets (D) and highways is increasing every year.

19. Alike (A) all (B) other (C) mammals, dolphins have (D) lungs.
20. Up to World War II almost all (A) important research in physics had been made (B) in universities, with only (C) university funds for support (D).
21. Benjamin Franklin strongly (A) objected to (B) the eagle's being chosen as the national bird because of (C) their (D) predatory nature.
22. Despite (A) its frightened (B) appearance, the octopus is (C) shy and completely (D) harmless.

## Phần 6. Hoàn thành câu

**Chọn 01 lựa chọn đúng trong 04 lựa chọn cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống trong mỗi câu hỏi.**

23. I don't agree with his policies but I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ them for now.  
A. play along with                      B. play cat and mouse with  
C. play havoc with                      D. play down
24. I know it's not a huge corporation to work for - but it's better to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. other fish to try                      B. a fish out of water  
C. a big fish in a small pond                      D. plenty more fish in the sea
25. The collapse of the silver market left him financially \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. desolate              B. dejected              C. destitute              D. derelict
26. At his \_\_\_\_\_, the silver mine was left to his wife.  
A. heritage              B. birthright              C. inheritance              D. bequest
27. The Government has decided to spend billions of dollars on yet \_\_\_\_\_ agricultural subsidies.  
A. extra              B. other              C. more              D. additional
28. An application to join this scheme places you under no obligation \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. indeed              B. eventually              C. apart              D. whatsoever

- A. indeed      B. eventually      C. apart      D. whatsoever

29. \_\_\_\_\_ all my efforts, I will not have the report ready by Friday.  
A. Making      B. No matter      C. Considering      D. Despite
30. Under the circumstances it \_\_\_\_\_ be best to wait for a few weeks.  
A. seemed      B. ought      C. might      D. should
31. I'd prefer to postpone that decision \_\_\_\_\_ I hear from my uncle.  
A. before      B. except      C. in case      D. in spite
32. This museum has more visitors than \_\_\_\_\_ any other in the world.  
A. really      B. practically      C. actually      D. utterly

### Phần 7. Điền từ

**Chọn 01 lựa chọn đúng trong 04 lựa chọn cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn.**

Today the most important population trends are the fast growth in the number of elderly people and the sharp drop in the number of teenagers leaving school.

The size of the elderly population is (33) \_\_\_\_\_ because people are living longer and fewer babies have been born.

In 1911, only 5 percent of the UK population was older than 65. Today, the figure is more than 15 percent. Over the next decade the greatest (34) \_\_\_\_\_ will be in people aged 75 and over. The drop in the number of school-leavers was caused by the fall in the birth rate between 1964 and 1977. This trend is known as the "demographic time bomb" - because demographers knew that, once the birth rate fell, there was (35) \_\_\_\_\_ way to stop it having an explosive effect on the economy and on society 16 years later.

However, the impact may (36) \_\_\_\_\_ be short-term. According to some forecasters the UK's birth rate may soon become one of the highest in western Europe. Companies have to take into account the age of the population when they are recruiting staff.

In Britain and most of Europe, the birth rate fell between the early 1960s and the mid 1970s. That (37) \_\_\_\_\_ that, by the second half of the 1980s, the number of teenagers leaving school and looking for jobs each year fell sharply.

In 1986, there were 6.2 million people aged between 16 and 24 in the labour force. By the turn of the century, this is likely to (38) \_\_\_\_\_ fallen to 4.9 million. That means that companies who generally recruited many of their staff straight from school have had to think of other ways of attracting workers.

At the other end of the age scale is the significant increase in the number of elderly people in the population. Over the (39) \_\_\_\_\_ ten years, several companies have grown up which specialize in building "sheltered accommodation" for elderly people. Groups of houses or flats where there is a warden on (40) \_\_\_\_\_ to give help. In the 1970s, these companies were virtually unknown. They have come into being because of demographic change.

- |                  |              |               |               |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 33. A. growing   | B. falling   | C. decreasing | D. raising    |
| 34. A. decrease  | B. number    | C. amount     | D. increase   |
| 35. A. some      | B. another   | C. none       | D. no         |
| 36. A. far       | B. much      | C. most       | D. well       |
| 37. A. explained | B. concluded | C. meant      | D. defined    |
| 38. A. be        | B. seem      | C. have       | D. become     |
| 39. A. last      | B. previous  | C. recent     | D. near       |
| 40. A. guide     | B. duty      | C. security   | D. protection |

### **Phần 8. Bài đọc 1**

**Đọc đoạn văn và trả lời 08 câu hỏi kèm theo.**

For a long time, amphibians were confused with reptiles. Like reptiles, they have three-chambered hearts and are cold-blooded. Some amphibians, such as salamanders, are even shaped like lizards. However, unlike reptiles, amphibians never have claws on their toes or scales on their bodies. Furthermore, the eggs of amphibians lack shells, so they must be laid in water or moist places.



Amphibians were the first creatures to spend sizable amounts of their lives on land. The larvae of most amphibians, such as frog tadpoles, are born with gills and live in water. However their gills disappear as they develop lungs. Most retain the ability to breathe through the moist surface of their skin. This comes in handy when they hibernate in the bottom mud of lakes and ponds during the coldest months. They take in the small amount of oxygen they need through their skin. Some amphibians undergo what is known as a "double metamorphosis" changing not only from gill breathers to lung breathers but also from vegetarians to insectivores.

Although the amphibian class is rather small in number of species, it shows great diversity. There are three major types. The caecilians of the tropics are long, legless burrowing creatures. Caudate amphibians, such as newts and salamanders, mostly have long tails and stubby legs. Salientians, which include both frogs and toads, are tailless as adults and have powerful hind legs. Toads differ from frogs primarily in that they have dry, warty skin.

41. The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. define and describe amphibians
  - B. contrast different types of amphibians
  - C. trace the development of amphibians from larvae to adults
  - D. explain how amphibians differ from other creatures
42. According to the passage, which of the following is not a characteristic of amphibians?
- A. They have three-chambered hearts.
  - B. They lay eggs without shells.
  - C. They have claws on their toes.
  - D. They are cold-blooded.
43. According to the passage, the term 'double metamorphosis' refers to the fact that amphibians
- A. first breathe through their gills, then through their lungs, then through their skin
  - B. change both the shape of their bodies and the way in which they lay eggs
  - C. first live in water, then on land, then in mud in the bottom of ponds and lakes
  - D. change both their methods of breathing and their feeding habits

44. It can be inferred from the passage that amphibians' ability to breathe through their skin is especially useful during the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. summer      B. fall      C. winter      D. spring

45. All of the following are identified in the passage as amphibians EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. newts      B. salamanders      C. caecilians      D. lizards

46. The word 'stubby' is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. long and thin      B. undeveloped      C. thick and short      D. powerful

47. The word 'they' in the last sentence refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. toads      B. tails      C. adults      D. frogs

48. Which detail can mostly be used to recognize a certain type of amphibians?

- A. lungs      B. skin      C. legs      D. gills

### GIA SƯ CHUNG CƯ

Chuyên cung cấp giáo viên gia sư ngoại ngữ chất lượng  
Mọi ngôn ngữ - Mọi lứa tuổi - Mọi trình độ  
Zalo: 0866500969/Hotline: 086969480